



# ***An Energy Efficiency Workshop and Exposition***

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## **Labs21 Improving the Performance of Laboratories A Case Study of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory**

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Case Study:

# **The Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory**

The LBNL In-House Energy Management Program

Retrofit Projects

New Construction

Program Cost and Impact

Utility Cost Management

Lessons Learned



# Strategies

Organizational structure

IHEM studies and retrofits

Life-cycle cost effective designs

Maintenance

Lowest utility cost

Recharge users

Employee awareness

Track performance

R & D



# **Key Barrier and Success Factor**

Institutional Challenge:

Success = Change

Key to Success:

Upper Management Support

## **Staff:**

Dedicated in-house engineers, and project managers

Scientists borrowed from research division

Consultants



# **Retrofit Projects**

Energy Efficiency Studies (40+ since 1985)

Energy Efficiency Retrofits (30+)

- Direct funded
- Utility surcharge funded
- Energy Savings Performance Contract

# Typical Retrofit Projects

Constant Velocity VAV Fume Hood control

VFD control for fans and pumps

DDC/EMCS (over 8,000 points in place)

T-8/Electronic Ballast lighting

Occupancy sensor controlled lighting

LED exit signs

CFLs





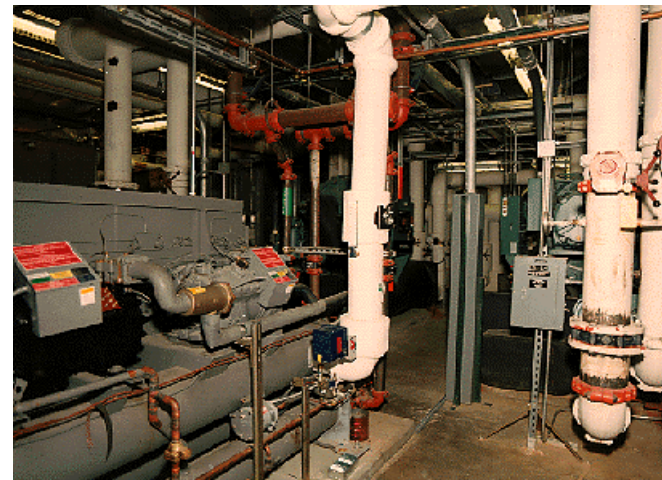
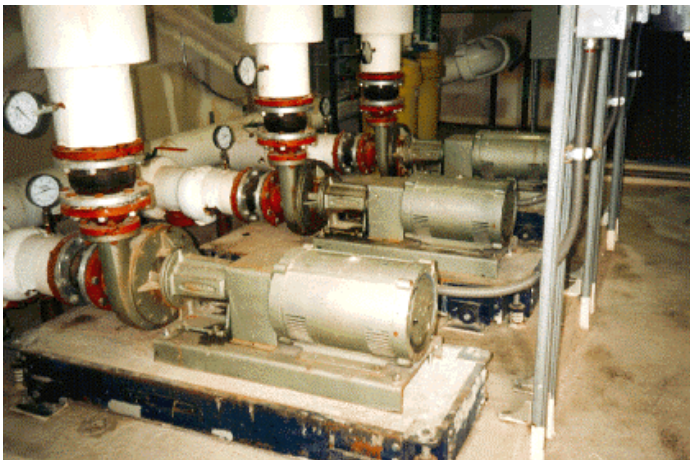
## Typical Retrofit Projects - cont.

Premium Efficiency Motors

Consolidation of Boiler and Chiller plants

Modular boilers

Small base loaded chillers





## Typical Retrofit Projects - cont.

Mechanical equipment replacements

Waterside economizers

Metering

Process



## **Instrumented Surveys**

Uncovers “hidden” opportunities

Improves quantification of savings

Aids in commissioning and persistence

Can save purchase of new unneeded capacity

# New Construction

## New Construction

- Conceptual Design Report
- Energy Efficiency Report
- Project team participation
- Good retrofit projects



# **New Construction**

Late design review doesn't work!

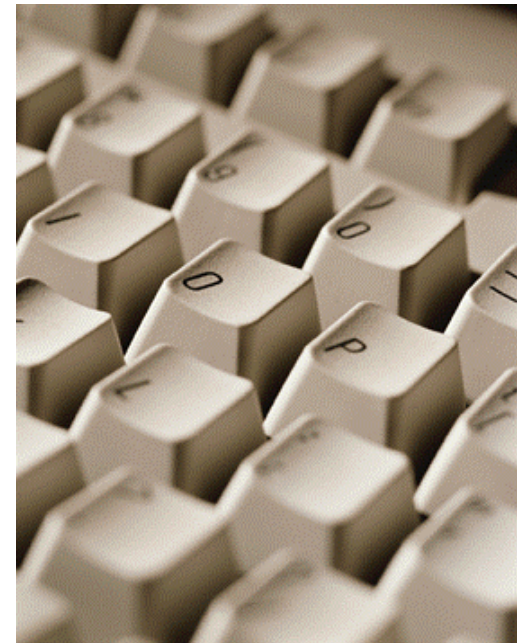
- Design decisions are made
- Appliqué - not a systems approach
- Options easy to analyze
- No big hits
- No budget

# **Input at Conceptual Design Phase is Critical**

Identify key opportunities

Provide direction (priority) to A/E team

Establish budget line-item(s)



# Reduce Load

Focus on the **big** hits

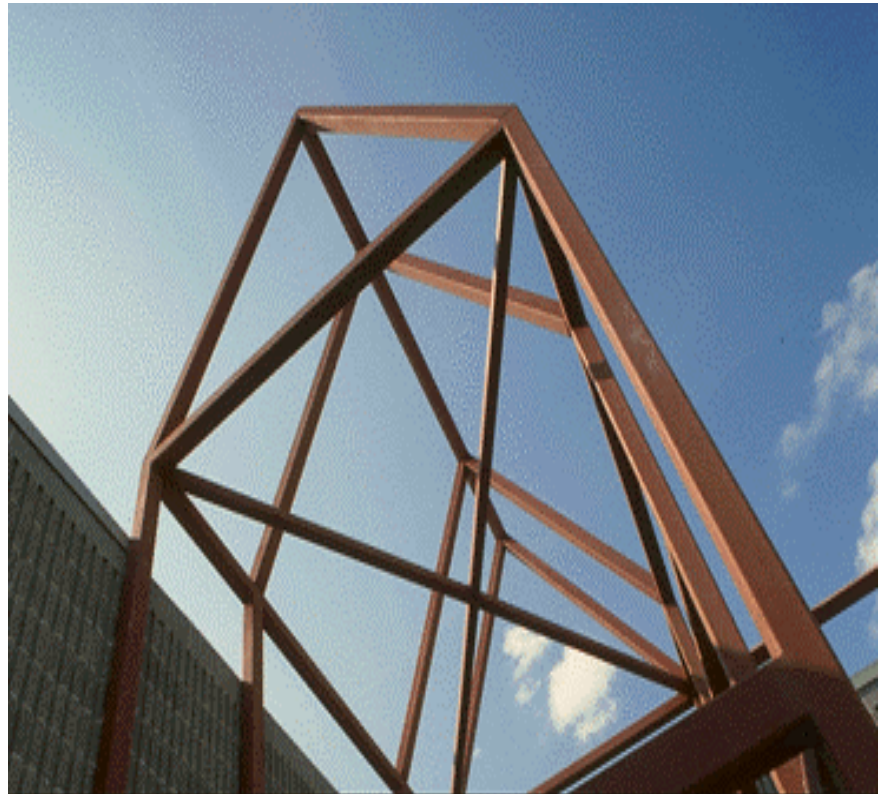




# Energy Efficient Design Process - A Systems Approach

What does it mean

Potential to reduce first cost



# Encourage Inter-disciplinary Communication

Design Charrette

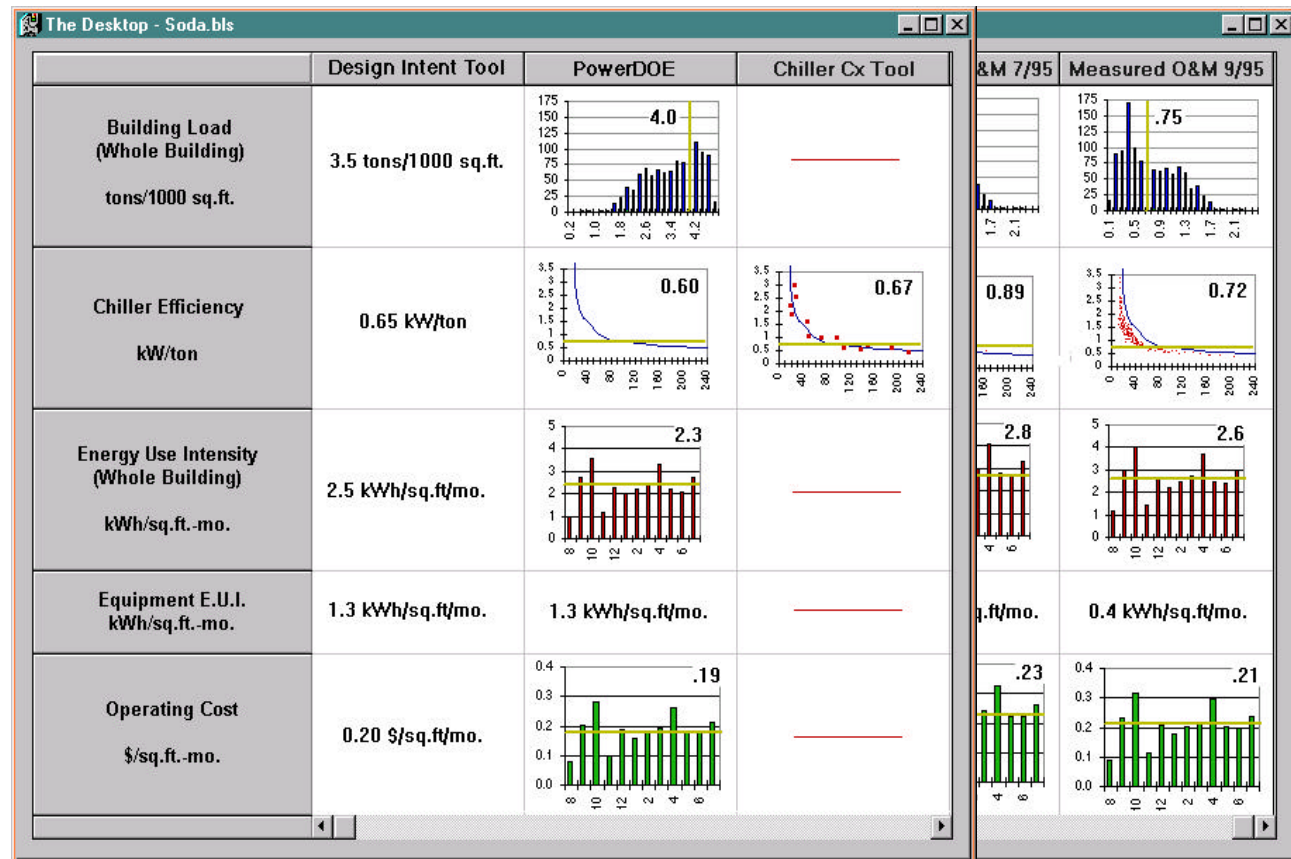
Regular meetings  
(not another one!)

Your ideas



# Life Cycle Communications

## Building Life Cycle Information Systems



# Mitigate Risk

Internal: CHANGE = RISK

External: A/E

- “New” technology risk
- Load assumptions

**Goal:**

Energy Efficiency is the Base Case!



## Opportunities are Real

41% reduction in energy use per square foot from 1985 baseline

\$4.4 million/year more research based on 1985 energy prices

Pollution reduction:

- 14,174 tons CO<sub>2</sub>
- 12,885 tons SO<sub>2</sub>
- 9,449 tons NO<sub>x</sub>

Improved worker productivity

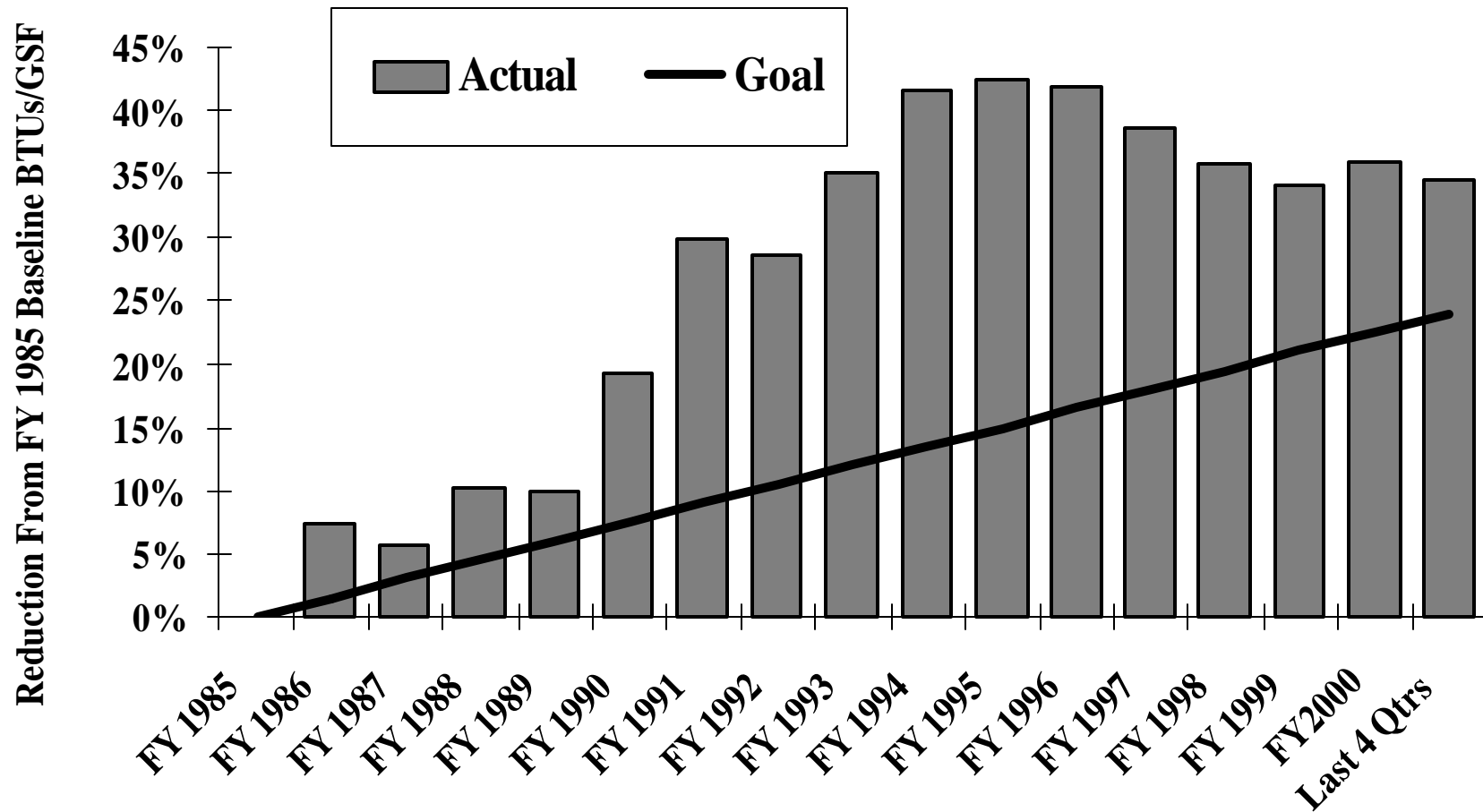
Safer environment

Improved reliability



# Opportunities are Real

## Reduction in Buildings BTUs/GSF



# Potential Savings

New construction

Retrofit



## Investment Required

Studies: \$2.6 million

Retrofit: \$20 million



# Utility Cost Management

Billing errors (Typically \$75-100K/year)

Electricity: WAPA @ \$.035/KWh (-)

Natural Gas: Defense Fuel Supply Center  
Saving \$.10/Therm

Overall 40% savings due to rate reduction



# **Integrated Supply and Demand Side Energy Management**

Potential Savings Over 60%

baseline: \$11.0 million

actual: \$ 3.8 million

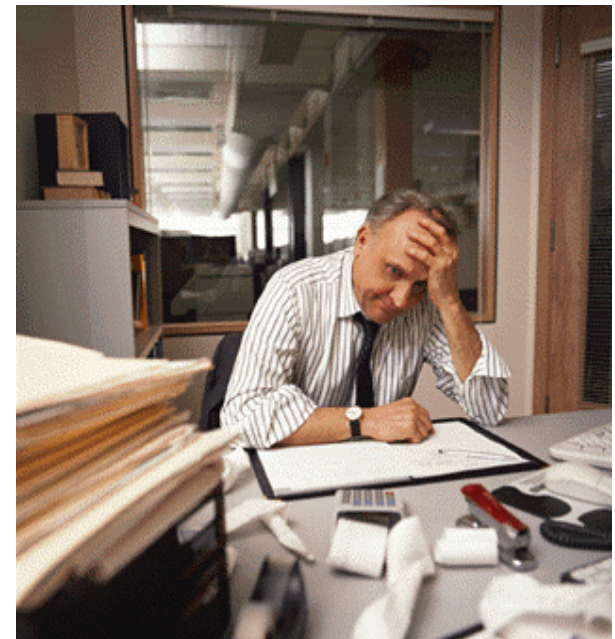
overall savings \$7.2 million (or 65%)

# New Energy Market

Seek utility supply “partners” providing an integrated approach

Beware of one sided proposals

Beware of take-or-pay utility outsourcing





## **Drivers**

Save money

Free up capacity

Improve safety

Improve maintenance/reliability

Improve comfort and environmental quality

Improve process

Eliminate CFC's

## **Lessons Learned:**

Outside air dominant load - focus on HVAC

Fume hood VAV (constant velocity) safe and efficient

DDC/EMCS to zone

Commissioning and ongoing O&M important

Don't oversize boilers and chillers - use modular units

Avoid reheat

Technology is improving

# Success Factors

Champion

Identify hot buttons

Upper management support





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